



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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 AGAINST
THE GLARE
 BY WEARING
CROOKES' GLASSES.
 N. LAZARUS,
 OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 25, Queen's Road C.E., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,142 號二十四百一千九萬一第 日十初月八年未己 HONGKONG FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1919. 五拜禮 號三月十年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 In Casks 57½ lbs. net
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 DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
 UNDERTAKEN.
 TELEPHONE 1919. [78]

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.00	" 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes
 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30	" 15 "
5.30	to 8.00	" 10 "
8.00	to 8.30	" 15 "
8.30	to 8.50	" 10 "

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
 the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
 ings, Des Vaux Road Central.
 Season and punch tickets available for
 all cars not already full running at the
 time stated in the Company's time-tables,
 but not for special cars, can be obtained
 on application at the Company's Office.
 No Season ticket will be issued until
 payment therefor has been made in Bank
 Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
 representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice
 (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 3, A Local a.m.	No. 3, B Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	7.40	8.40	8.50	9.50	10.30	10.40	11.40	11.50	12.50
Shum Chiu	arr.	7.40	7.50	8.50	9.00	10.00	10.40	10.50	11.50	12.00	13.00
Shung Shui	dep.	7.50	8.00	9.00	9.10	10.10	10.50	11.00	12.00	12.10	13.10
Yung Shui	arr.	8.00	8.10	9.10	9.20	10.20	11.00	11.10	12.10	12.20	13.20
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.10	8.20	9.20	9.30	10.30	11.10	11.20	12.20	12.30	13.30
Tai Po	arr.	8.20	8.30	9.30	9.40	10.40	11.20	11.30	12.30	12.40	13.40
Shatin	dep.	8.30	8.40	9.40	9.50	10.50	11.30	11.40	12.40	12.50	13.50
Shatin	arr.	8.40	8.50	9.50	10.00	11.00	11.40	11.50	12.50	13.00	14.00
Shum Chiu	dep.	8.50	9.00	10.00	10.10	11.10	11.50	12.00	13.00	13.10	14.10
Shum Chiu	arr.	9.00	9.10	10.10	10.20	11.20	12.00	12.10	13.10	13.20	14.20
KOWLOON	arr.	9.10	9.20	10.20	10.30	11.30	12.10	12.20	13.20	13.30	14.30

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.
Shum Chiu	dep.	7.30	7.40	8.40	8.50	9.50	10.30	10.40	11.40	11.50	12.50
Shung Shui	arr.	7.40	7.50	8.50	9.00	10.00	10.40	10.50	11.50	12.00	13.00
Yung Shui	dep.	7.50	8.00	9.00	9.10	10.10	10.50	11.00	12.00	12.10	13.10
Tai Po Market	arr.	8.00	8.10	9.10	9.20	10.20	11.00	11.10	12.10	12.20	13.20
Tai Po	dep.	8.10	8.20	9.20	9.30	10.30	11.10	11.20	12.20	12.30	13.30
Shatin	arr.	8.20	8.30	9.30	9.40	10.40	11.20	11.30	12.30	12.40	13.40
Shatin	dep.	8.30	8.40	9.40	9.50	10.50	11.30	11.40	12.40	12.50	13.50
Shum Chiu	arr.	8.40	8.50	9.50	10.00	11.00	11.40	11.50	12.50	13.00	14.00
Shum Chiu	dep.	8.50	9.00	10.00	10.10	11.10	11.50	12.00	13.00	13.10	14.10
Shum Chiu	arr.	9.00	9.10	10.10	10.20	11.20	12.00	12.10	13.10	13.20	14.20
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	9.10	9.20	10.20	10.30	11.30	12.10	12.20	13.20	13.30	14.30

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
 being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
 table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning	dep. 8.30	12.00	2.20	6.00
Shataukok	arr. 9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55
Fanning	arr. 8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

R. BAKER, Manager. [53]

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NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	Do. No. 1	Do. No. 2	Do. No. 3
610 feet	350 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	38 "	34 "	34 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
 Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 160 tons Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
7,700 tons	12,000 tons	18,000 tons	
Max. Length of Ship taken	450 feet	380 feet	470 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	65 "	58 "	58 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken	32 "	32 "	30 "

Length on Keel Blocks ... 323 feet 0 inch.
 Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " 0 "
 Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 0 "
 Floating Cranes capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
 are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
 execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
 Any Order will be promptly attended to and earliest sent on application. [53]

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FAVOURED with instructions from

The Concerned,

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EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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 Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner
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 Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking
 Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards
 and a long line of Sundries.
 Catalogues will be issued.
 Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
 Hongkong, October 1st 1919 [248]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
 from THE AMERICAN CONS. L.
 GENERAL, to sell by Public Auction,
 On TUESDAY,
 October 7th, 1919, at 3.15 p.m., off Ah King's
 Slipway.
 The Motor Boat "MASCOT"

Solid teakwood hull, finished in specially
 selected polished teak, has electric light and
 electric starting outfit; convenient galley,
 shower bath, two master berths, roomy
 cockpit, teak wardrobe and drawers and
 other modern fittings.

Length ... 35 feet
 Beam ... 8 " 3 inches
 Draft ... 3 " 6 inches
 Motor 15 H.P. "Oto"
 Speed 7 Knots.
 In good running order.

On view day of sale and can be seen by
 appointment.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1919 [1322]

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DILWARA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
 despatched from this port about OCTOBER
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 Passenger accommodation in the connecting
 vessel, if available, secured before departure
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 Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
 and London (under arrangement) will be
 conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
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Parcels will be received at the Office until
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WEEKLY PRESS, January to June,

1919.

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 a Junior Clerk with good knowledge of
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Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

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This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

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Our Macaroni, Paste Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli, or other kinds of our Soup stuffs, makes a dainty dish to the table.

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Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

HOURS AND WAGES.

STATE REGULATION.

TEXT OF NEW BILLS.

The text of the bill to regulate the number of hours of employment, introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Horne, provides that the number of working hours (exclusive of recognised intervals for meals) in any week shall not in the case of any person to whom this measure applies exceed forty-eight, and no person may in any week be employed in excess of the statutory working week. Power to vary normal hours or grant exceptions is given to the Home Secretary or Minister of Labour where a recommendation to that effect has been made to him by a Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, or Trade Board, or an agreement has been arrived at between organisations of employers and workers in the class of employment in question.

Any hours worked by any person in excess of the statutory working week shall be regarded as overtime, and the decision as to the amount of overtime and the conditions under which it may be worked rests with the Home Secretary or the Minister of Labour. The payment for overtime shall in no case be at a rate of less than 25 per cent. in excess of the normal time rate, but any more favourable custom prevailing in any class of employment shall not be affected. The penalty for contravening the provisions of the Act is a fine not exceeding £10 for each offence. The measure does not apply:

(a) To members of the employer's own family dwelling and working in his house.

(b) To domestic and outdoor servants, except where employed in connection with any trade for purposes of gain.

(c) To persons holding responsible positions of supervision or management, who are not usually employed in manual labour, or to persons who are in receipt of upstanding wages which have been fixed upon a basis of hours equal to or less than the statutory working week, and which cover overtime necessarily worked to enable such persons to perform their duties to their employers and to the workers under their charge.

(d) To persons employed in a confidential capacity who are not usually employed on manual labour.

(e) To any master seaman or apprentice of a sea-going ship.

(f) To persons whose hours of employment are regulated by the Coal Mines Acts, 1902 to 1914.

(g) To any person employed in agriculture, including horticulture, agriculture, and forestry.

(h) So as to prevent a person who ceases his employment with one employer and commences his employment with another employer in the course of the same week from being employed by the subsequent employer in accordance with the hours customarily worked by persons in his own employment.

The Act applies to persons employed in the service of the Crown or of any local or other public authority, except persons in naval, military or air services, members of any police force, in exercising his powers under the measure, the Minister shall have regard to any general recommendations made by the National Council. His Majesty in Council may, in the event of war or of imminent national danger, by Order suspend the operation of the provisions of the measure. The Act is to come into operation six months after the bill has been passed, but the Minister may, if he thinks fit, by Order suspend its coming into operation for a further period not exceeding six months.

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY.

The Minimum Rates of Wages Commission Bill, which authorises the appointment of Commissioners, consisting of a chairman and such other persons as his Majesty may think fit, for the purpose of:

(a) Inquiring into and deciding what such minimum time rates of wages should be, regard being had to the cost of living in the various districts, and any other matters which appear to the Commissioners relevant;

(b) Inquiring into and making recommendations as to the methods and successive steps by which such minimum time rates of wages should be brought into operation, and the machinery by which they may be varied as and when occasion requires;

(c) Inquiring into and making recommendations as to the granting of exemptions from the rates so fixed in the case of infirm and incapable workers and in other exceptional cases, and the methods by which such exemptions should be granted;

(d) Making recommendations as to the legislation necessary for such purposes as aforesaid (whether by amendment of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 and 1918, and other enactments relating to minimum rates of wages or otherwise), and what amendments of the law, if any, are desirable.

The Commissioners may by order require the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses any person failing to comply with such order, or giving false or misleading evidence, being liable to a fine of £50, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. The Commissioners are to have power to appoint committees for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on any of the

matters referred to the Commissioners under the Act, and such committees may include, if the Commissioners think fit, persons other than Commissioners and the Commissioners may delegate to such committees any of the powers conferred on them by the Act. The Commissioners may appoint an accountant to examine registers, wages sheets, balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, and other trade accounts of persons engaged in the trade or industry of a district, in which an inquiry is being held.

WHAT THE BILLS WILL DO.

The two bills mentioned above are the first fruits of the National Industrial Conference, which was summoned last February. That conference appointed a joint committee of employers and trade union leaders, who drew up a report dealing with some of the most prominent causes of Labour unrest. Their three immediate recommendations were for legislation enforcing a general forty-eight hour week, for the establishment of minimum time rates of wages, and the creation of a national industrial council, which should bring together the knowledge and experience of all sections and focus them on the problems that affect industrial relations as a whole. These two bills are an indication of the importance which the Government attach to the committee's recommendations. During the recess, the employers' and trade unions representatives on the joint committee will circulate the bills to the various organisations which they represent, together with their scheme for the formation of the National Industrial Council, which it is hoped will be established in the autumn.

The Hours Bill proposes something which is little short of a revolution in our industrial life. Hitherto, although the hours of women and young persons in factories and workshops were limited by the Factory Act, there has been no legislation limiting the hours of men, except in the case of the miners. What is now proposed is that, with a few exceptions, no man or woman should normally be employed for more than forty-eight hours in any week, and, when so employed, should be compensated by additional remuneration. It applies not only to factories and workshops, but to industry generally, to commerce, and to shops. It is a naturally impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule which would apply without variation to all industries. Conditions vary so extensively from industry to industry that it was necessary to provide considerable elasticity. This the Joint Committee have done, and the bill follows their recommendations. It gives power to the Government to give effect to any recommendation made by a Joint Industrial Council, a Conciliation Board, or a Trade Board, or to any agreement arrived at between representatives of employers and workers in favour of a higher or lower maximum number of working hours than forty-eight. It also gives the Government, on application, to exempt any particular class of employment either wholly or partly from the Act.

One of the most important provisions of the Act is that no person may be employed for more than the statutory working week, i.e., forty-eight hours, or such number as may have been established as the maximum by order, unless he is paid at a rate not less than 25 per cent. in excess of the normal time rate for the additional hours. The committee recognised that overtime would be necessary in some trades, and orders can be made permitting overtime, in a similar way to orders varying the statutory working week. Any man who employs another in excess of the statutory working week, and who does not pay the additional rate for overtime work, is liable to prosecution. It is hoped that the duty of enforcement will mainly be carried out by the workers' and employers' organisations themselves. It is not intended, we understand, to create a large new staff of Government inspectors, as it is desired that those concerned with industry should look after their own affairs as far as possible. The Government, in carrying out their duties under the bill, will be advised constantly by the National Industrial Council, and are bound to have regard to any general recommendation which the council may make. The bill, as it now stands, has been agreed in every detail with the Joint Committee of the Industrial Conference. The only exception is in regard to agriculture, which the trade union side thought should be included with the scope of the bill.

The Wages Bill recognises in its preamble that all persons are entitled to minimum time rates of wages, to be fixed at such amounts that all such persons will be accorded an adequate living wage. It further recognises that minimum time rates should be fixed for all persons over the age of 15. This bill, like the Hours Bill, carries out one of the points in the Charter drawn up in Paris and contained in the Peace Treaty. The principle of the minimum wage was introduced into this country by the Trade Board Act, 1909, which was amended last year in order to enable its application to be much wider than it has hitherto been. Under these powers a number of new Trade Boards have already been constituted, and negotiations for the establishment of seventeen other boards are now proceeding. When they are established some four and a half million workers will be entitled to legal minimum rates of wages by trade boards. The Industrial Conference, however, thought that minimum rates of wages should be made universally applicable, and it is, therefore, proposed to set up the Commission contemplated by the bill in order to make further and complete investigation of the whole subject.

END OF AFGHAN WAR.

TERMS OF THE TREATY.

The following is the text of the Peace Treaty between Great Britain and Afghanistan:

Article I: From the date of signing this Treaty peace is declared between the British Government and the Government of Afghanistan.

Article II:—In view of the circumstances which have brought on the present war, the British Government, as a mark of displeasure, withdraw the privilege enjoyed by the former Amir of importing arms and ammunition or warlike munitions through India.

Article III:—The arrears of the late Amir's subsidy are furthermore confiscated, and also no subsidy is to be granted to the present Amir.

Article IV: At the same time, the British Government are desirous of the re-establishment of the old friendship that has so long existed between Great Britain and Afghanistan, provided that they have guarantees that the Afghan Government are sincerely anxious to regain our friendship. The British Government are prepared, provided the Afghans prove their sincerity by acts and conduct, to receive another Afghan Mission after six months for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest to the two Governments, and the re-establishment of the old friendship on a satisfactory basis. The Afghan Government accept the late Amir's frontier accepted by the late Amir. They further agree to the early demarcation by a British Commission of the undemarcated portion of the West Khyber, where the Afghan aggression happened, and will accept such boundary as the British Commission lays down. The British troops on this side of the border will remain in their present positions until the new demarcation has been effected.

CEREMONY OF SIGNING.
The ceremony of signing, which was perfectly simple, occurred in the Council room of the Flagstaff House. The British delegates took their places on one side of the table and the Afghans opposite. When all were seated Sir Hamilton Grant said: "Shall we sign?" Ali Ahmed (president of the Afghan delegation) nodded assent, and both signed two copies of the treaty, the Afghans carefully putting theirs in a tin case. Two British Indian delegates expressed the hope that the friendship now begun would last for ever. Sir Hamilton Grant, in the course of his speech, said:

"We shall sign a treaty of peace which has closed a wanton and unprofitable war, and trust that it will also pave the way to a renewal of the friendship of the two Governments. That we have been instrumental in obviating further bloodshed and widespread destruction is gratifying to both parties. The treaty we have signed offers a prompt solution of a difficult situation. I have indicated verbally and in writing specific ways in which the Afghan Government can show the sincerity of their feelings. They must act wholeheartedly in the matter. There must be none of the petty intrigues and pin-pricks which in the past have often strained the relations between the two Governments. If the Afghans co-operated wholeheartedly, they would get the same wholehearted friendship from the British. It has been a matter of great regret to his Majesty's Government that the late Amir died before they could show him marks of their appreciation. The British Government were now anxious to treat with sympathy and leniency the country and the people whose welfare the late Amir placed above all else, and to give his son a chance of following in his father's footsteps."

"I must thank you," he continued, "for the courteous way in which you have co-operated in these negotiations, but you never failed to listen patiently to our words, though your position has been difficult. You never allowed the undue heat to mar the tenor of the discussion. In social relations you invariably treated us with true Afghan courtesy. Sir Hamilton Grant concluded, saying: "The Viceroy, in sending you his greetings, asks you kindly to deliver a message to the Amir, expressing his lively satisfaction that there is once more peace between Afghanistan and India. His Excellency trusts that this treaty of peace will be preliminary to a treaty in due course which will draw closer the bonds of friendship of two old friends and neighbours."

Ali Ahmed, replying, affirmed that the friendship of Afghanistan was as essential to Great Britain as that of Great Britain to Afghanistan. The salient feature of the treaty is that it is a treaty of peace and nothing more. It makes clear to Afghanistan that India needs of her nothing further than the peaceful relations of a peaceful neighbour, and if Afghanistan needs more of India, as undoubtedly she does, economically and in other ways, she must prove by a six months' probation that she is worthy to receive it, and must ask for it as a favour and not as a right.

GERMAN TRADE METHODS

An illustration of the anxiety of German business people to resume traffic with Great Britain is to be found in a circular sent out by a well-known financial paper in Berlin asking for subscribers. This document, printed in English, says:—"As business connections between England and Germany are about to be taken up again, one may hope to re-establish also the old friendly relations. Therefore it is necessary for all merchants, for all those interested in the stock and money market, for all bankers to possess a source of rich and reliable information, regarding Germany's trade and industries."

"A HAPPY FAMILY."

NAVAL YARD CONSTABLE IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Ahmed Khan, an Indian constable attached to the Naval Yard, was charged, on remand, with stealing 40 sovereigns belonging to another Indian constable.

Complainant was recalled and stated that the constable was suspected defendant of the theft was because the latter, who always appeared to be out of funds, entertained lavishly after the money was missing. He also lent a man £10.

Mr. Lindsell: How came you to say at the previous hearing that defendant had no money?

Witness: I don't know. God knows about it. Suspecting him, I asked him for £10, he then told me he had no money to lend.

A witness, called by the defence, stated that he was not a particular friend of defendant, but knew him merely as one of the Indians employed in the yard. He had never seen defendant changing notes into sovereigns.

Defendant: He is not my relation or my friend, therefore he speaks against me.

Another witness stated that he was the friend of all. Everybody was everybody else's friend in the yard.

Mr. Lindsell: Quite a happy family, the Naval Yard Police. They are all friends.

Witness: Defendant did not show me any sovereigns.

Mr. Lindsell: Did he not show them to you? Surely if he were your friend he would show you the golden sovereigns with pride!

Witness: I do not know whether defendant has money; he does not know whether I have money. He borrowed \$20 and Rs. 5 from me, stating that he had to pay another man from whom he had previously borrowed to purchase a box. I have not received my money as yet.

Mr. Lindsell: You are a nice lot. You all borrow from somebody else to pay somebody else.

Defendant: I have not a friend or brother or anyone here to give evidence for God's sake and mine. I never stole the money. I cannot understand why, if the money was missing on September 17th, complainant should not have taken steps then?

Mr. Lindsell: Three months' hard labour.

THE FISH-HAWKERS' FEUD.

FIVE MEN CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese fish-hawker was charged with stabbing a man and with disorderly conduct. Four other men were charged with disorderly conduct.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the complainant in this case was not the man who was stabbed. The assailants were one of their own men for the man to were out to injure and stabbed him. He was now in hospital.

Complainant, a fish stall at West Point, stated that on Wednesday morning he visited his master to ascertain whether there was any work for him that day. The master told him to take a holiday, and he went to a tea-shop to enjoy himself. After partaking of some refreshment, he left the tea-house after noticing two suspicious characters lurking about the place. Suddenly he received a blow on the back and, turning round, noticed a white figure disappearing behind a pillar. He also saw the first defendant coming towards him with a dagger in his hand. Witness became terrified and broke into a run. There was a sugar shop close by and he rushed into it. Then he saw a man dressed in white standing opposite the shop, making signs and pointing at the shop. Some men entered, and took witness out by force. The first defendant then attempted to attack him with a dagger, and in the melee which ensued another man was stabbed. The Police arrived on the scene and arrested the defendants. He was unable to identify the other four men. He knew of no reason why they should have attempted to attack him.

Mr. Lindsell asked whether the attack was in connection with some Triad Society business.

Inspector Macdonald replied that he was unable to say. It was some trouble with fish-dealers. The Police would give evidence against the other four men.

At this stage Mr. A. E. Hall appeared in Court and said he had been instructed to defend all the men. Consequently, the hearing was adjourned till to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOSEPH'S ATTITUDE IN THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, I read with no little interest the letter from "Permanian" in your issue of date. With the remarks in that communication I am not greatly concerned except in so far that they cast an aspersion on the St. Joseph's College, by suggesting that the College has tried to induce Mr. Van Langenberg to play for them this season. Not only is that suggestion in bad taste, but there is no single circumstance which can be quoted in its support, and not only the College authorities have totally denied the imputation, but Mr. Van Langenberg is also very willing to come forward and personally refute the statement if necessary. As a member of the College Football Eleven, I go further than this and make it clear once and for all, that whatever may be the custom in other Football Clubs in the Colony, it is a rule strictly observed in St. Joseph's that no one can represent the College in sports and athletics who is not directly connected with that institution.

After reading this I hope "Permanian" will come forward and face the issue like a gentleman, and not "beat about the bush" by suggesting that his informant prefers to remain anonymous. Further, as "Permanian" does not reveal his name he must pardon me if I am wrong in assuming that he was at one time, if not at present, closely connected with a football club which is greatly interested in the 2nd Division Football League this season. Yours faithfully,

VETERAN.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919.
[This correspondence must now cease.
Ed. H.D.P.]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

Ideal weather conditions favoured the opening of the annual aquatic sports of the Victoria Recreation Club, yesterday afternoon. There was a fairly large gathering of spectators, which included the Hon. Mr. J. A. G. S. M. G. and Mr. Justice McHugh. Eight events altogether were worked off, competition being keen and the swimming good.

The chief feature of the programme was the 40 yards club championship, which attracted five competitors, including A. Logan (last year's champion). The swimmers had to cover a course of 17 lengths. The quintette started well and were level when four lengths had been completed. Logan had led by several yards at the fifth length, but was unfortunately attacked by cramp and was obliged to retire. After the fifth length J. R. Johnston assumed the lead, closely followed by D. Lyon and D. Laing. This order was maintained to the end, Johnston making great headway and winning by half a length. D. Lyon was a very creditable second, with Laing third and G. Jack fourth. Johnston's time was 6 minutes, 12.5 seconds, which beats the previous record of 6 mins. 25 seconds. Lyon only took 6 mins. 21.5 seconds, to complete the course.

The running header from the spring-board secured few entries. D. Laing and J. Stewart tied for first place, and a final attempt resulted in the success of Laing, whose form was excellent and his entry and recovery good.

The girls' race was won by Miss Gladys Ramsey, a little girl who promises to develop into a particularly fine swimmer. This is the second time within the last two months that she has carried off this event. Miss B. Jennings secured the ladies' event, despite the fact that she started at scratch.

A race which created considerable enthusiasm and excitement was the two lengths handicap team race between the Cadets of the Hongkong Defence Corps and the V.R.C., who won the event.

The following were the results:—
Two Lengths Handicap (Handicap).—First heat: 1, J. R. Searns; 2, L. M. Franco. Second heat: 1, R. C. Wicheil; 2, L. E. Leon.

Two Lengths Handicap (Novices).—1, A. Squire; 2, J. A. Gutierrez.

400 Yards Club Championship.—1, J. R. Johnston; 2, D. Lyon.

Running Header.—1, D. Laing.

Two Lengths Handicap (Ladies).—1, Miss B. Jennings; 2, Miss Ramsey.

Two Lengths Handicap.—1st heat: 1, J. R. Searns; 2, J. Stewart. Second heat: 1, L. E. Leon; 2, R. C. Wicheil. Third heat: 1, C. S. Ramelet; 2, S. A. Marcel.

Two Lengths Handicap (Girls).—1, G. Ramsey; 2, H. Young.

Two Lengths Handicap Team Race.—Victoria R.C.

The sports will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following is the result of the competition, played at Fanling last Sunday, for the cup presented by "A grateful temporary member":—
Lt. Comdr. Kilgour, all square—winner.
R. M. Smith 1 down
H. West 1
K. de C. Longmire 1
Dr. Lindsay Woods 3
A. E. Crappell 4
R. L. Moncrieff 6

LAWN TENNIS.

BRADLEY CUP FINAL.

The final of the Bradley Cup tournament, open to all troops in the Garrison, was played on the Royal Engineers' Court on Wednesday afternoon.

Sergeant Major Jewsbury qualified to meet Corporal Townsend, the holder, by beating Sergeant O'Donnell, R.E., in the 1st round, 7-5, 6-3, and 6-2; Corporal Pascale, R.E., in the 2nd round, 6-2, 6-2; Sergeant Heath, R.E., in the 3rd round, 9-11, 6-2, and 6-1; Sergeant Taylor, R.A.M.C., in the semi-final, 7-5, 6-3, and 6-1. He obtained a walk-over in the final, Corporal Peakes, R.E., having gone home.

Corporal Townsend, R.E., had won the cup two years in succession, and after a good game with Sergeant Major Jewsbury, again emerged a winner, defeating his opponent by 6-3, 6-2 and 8-6. He thus becomes a winner for the third year in succession and is now entitled to hold the cup permanently.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The 3rd, Company R.G.A. and the Royal Engineers having tied in the above league, a replay took place yesterday on the new Services court at Happy Valley and ended in a win for the sappers by 43 games to 38. The following are the results of the sets:—

Major Buck and Major Edwards beat Major Sturges and Sgt. Athorne, 7-2; beat Gnr. Middleton and Cpl. Green, 8-1; lost to Bombr. Nicholls and Gnr. Perkins, 4-5.

Q.M.S. Wilson and Sgt. O'Donnell lost to Middleton and Green, 3-6; lost to Nicholls and Perkins, 3-6; lost to Sturges and Athorne, 4-5.

Q.M.S. White and Cpl. Gill beat Middleton and Green, 5-4; lost to Nicholls and Perkins, 4-5; beat Sturges and Athorne, 5-4.

Excellent tennis was witnessed. At the close of the sixth set the teams were 27 all. Majors Buck and Edwards, however, put the issue beyond doubt by winning the seventh by 8-1. The Engineers are to be congratulated on being the first unit to win the league and the first to have their name engraved on the shield kindly presented by Major Buck, R.E.

At the conclusion of the games H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., presented the shield and medals to the winners, and spoons to the runners-up. In handing the shield to the captain of the winning team (Major Buck), the G.O.C. congratulated the winners and the runners up on the excellent tennis witnessed. On behalf of the garrison he thanked the Rev. Mr. Bunde, the Hon. Sec. of the league, for organizing the league.

The prizes for the "Bradley" cup competition were presented afterwards, the G.O.C. calling upon Mr. Bunde to read the record of Corporal Townsend, who now becomes the permanent holder of the cup, having won it three times in succession and being in the final the year previously. Amongst those present were Colonel Taylor, R.E. and Mrs. Taylor, Colonel Coles (President of the Garrison League), Colonel Humphreys, R.A.M.C., and Colonel Harvey, Manchester Regt.

INTER-PORT LAWN BOWLS.

A match between picked players from Shanghai, who will arrive to-day on the *Shantung*, and a Hongkong team will be played on the Kowloon Bowling Green Club ground to-morrow.

The ports will be represented by the following teams:—

Shanghai.—Messrs. A. Taylor, A. W. McCullum, A. A. Malcolm, and J. C. Macdonnell (skip). Reserves: Messrs. F. L. Marshall and G. McMurdo.

Hongkong.—Messrs. W. Gerrard, D. Gow, W. Wetherpoon and J. Ferguson (skip). Reserves: Messrs. L. Guy and G. Gerrard.

The duties of referee will be discharged by Mr. D. Harvey, whilst Mr. J. Eldridge will act as Marker.

During next week the Shanghai team will meet teams drawn from the following:—K.C.C.; K.B.G.C.; Taikeo; Police; Civil Service; and Machine Gun Co. H.K.D.G.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON.

This match will be played on the Hongkong ground to-morrow, commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp. Teams:—

Hongkong.—C. Blaker, Capt. P. H. Davies, F. A. Gace, Capt. E. H. Gray, J. D. Humphreys, C. W. Johnstone, W. W. Mackenzie, E. D. MacNeill, Capt. H. E. Murray, A. B. Raworth and R. P. Thurstfield.

Kowloon.—A. A. Claxton, J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, B. D. Evans, J. V. Bragg, E. L. Bragg, C. I. Stapleton, D. M. Goodall, H. H. Taylor, R. Pestonji and H. Overy.

INDIAN R.C. & THE UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in the league match against the University, on the latter's ground, to-morrow:—A. H. Ramjahn, A. A. Ramjahn, A. el Arculli, S. A. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. H. Ismail, G. C. Earle, M. H. Hartman, G. Parthabrat, R. Nazarin, and D. Ramjahn. Reserve:—E. Moosden.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR THE COMING MEETING.

The following are the entries for the meeting of the Gymkhana Club, fixed for October 11th:—

1st RACE, FIVE FURLONGS HANDICAP: Rheostat, Lovejoy, Tytam Chief, Maybe, Gentle Cat, Snuff Box, and Burning Day Light.

2nd RACE, GYMKHANA STAKES: "Dusky," Malcolm, Pinky, Rochester, Scotch Box (late Native Land), Red Ensign, and Lord Lorne.

3rd and 6th RACE, CLASS HANDICAP: Rheostat, Dusky, White Fang, Rufus, Malcolm, Morning Star, Dalesman, Leander (late Avon Dablin), Jeyboon, Lovejoy, Tytam Chief, The Card, Maybe, Bend Or, Rochester, Gentle Cat, Snuff Box, Smoke Box, Alexander, Lord Lorne, Paper Money, and Burning Daylight.

4th RACE, 1 MILE HANDICAP FOR SUBSCRIPTION, GRIFFINS: Rheostat, White Fang, Morning Star, Dalesman, Leander, Jeyboon, Excelsior, Snuff Box, and Smoke Box.

5th RACE, DISTANCE HANDICAP: White Fang, Rheostat, Kirkdale, White, Chalk, Rufus, Leander, Bussaco, Excelsior, and The Card.

7th RACE, 11 MILE HANDICAP: Dusky, Malcolm, Lovejoy, Tytam Chief, Pink Eye, Maybe, Bend Or, Rochester, Gentle Cat, Snuff Box, Scotch Box, Alexander, Lord Lorne, Paper Money, and Red Ensign.

COMPANY REPORT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

We are informed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers of the above Company, that, after taking into account the payment of interim dividends made in May last, also, the sum of £14,800 0s. 8d. brought forward from 1917, and after providing for depreciation and all contingencies, there remains a balance for the year 1918 of £141,450 5s. 3d.

It is proposed to pay the balance of dividend on Preferred shares, namely 3/-, and a final dividend on Deferred shares of £2 10s. and to carry forward to next year's account the sum of £10,048 8s. 3d. Income-tax will be deducted from all dividend-warrants issued in London, but not those issued locally, which will be payable at Exchange at 2 1/2%, which is to-day's T.T. rate.

The thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the Company will be held at the offices of the General Managers at noon on October 17th.

PARIS FASHIONS.

There have been many denials in the fashionable Rue de la Paix of the alleged intention of the dressmakers to lengthen skirts. Generally speaking, the skirt is still short, but at least one "maison de la mode" is showing long skirts. For evening wear they almost touch the floor. The American buyers who were in Paris in August to inspect the winter fashions were pleased with this display. For home consumption Paris dresses will be as short as ever, but some concession is being made to foreign taste. The exaggerated exhibition of women's backs which has been decreed aroused some protest from the buyers, who suggested a modification of the present design. The dressmakers pointed out, however, that their work would be, artistically speaking, ruined if the suggested alterations were made. The design is an artistic whole.

BROKERS AT VARIANCE.

A DEAL IN HONGKONG ELECTRIC SHARES, ETC.

In the Summary Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Justice McHugh commenced the hearing of an action brought by Mr. J. M. P. da Silva, broker, against Mr. L. V. F. Ribeiro, broker, to recover the sum of \$104.52. There was a counter-claim for \$203.54.

Mr. W. F. L. Shenton appeared for Mr. da Silva, and Mr. M. K. Lee for Mr. Ribeiro.

Mr. Shenton explained that Mr. da Silva's claim was made up of two amounts: \$375 advanced to the defendant on June 27th, 1919, against the purchase-price of 50 shares in the Hongkong Electric Company, which shares the defendant had not delivered to the plaintiff; and \$293.52 being half share of the money due as profit in a provision business in which the plaintiff and the defendant were partners. This second amount, said Mr. Shenton, had already been paid over by the defendant, so the case was really concerned with the sum of \$375.

The counter-claim, Mr. Shenton proceeded, was for the sum of \$203.54, being half share of the commission received as the broker in the sale of Marine Lot No. 51, Kowloon, under a verbal agreement made between the parties in January, 1919. The defendant's allegation was that the plaintiff and the defendant carried on their respective businesses in partnership the plaintiff as a land and share broker, and the defendant as a shipping broker, and that therefore the defendant was entitled to the amount claimed. The plaintiff's case was that there was no partnership, except on a special transaction, namely, the provision business in which they were equal partners in the profits and losses.

The case for the plaintiff was that the defendant, last December, asked him to share his office on payment of \$10 a month for the use of it. Plaintiff then pointed out that, both being brokers, their interests might clash, and after some discussion they settled that da Silva would carry on the land broker's business and Ribeiro the shipping broker's business but, otherwise, they were to be entirely distinct, save in the arrangement that each was to give the other work. The plaintiff entirely denied that the business was to be carried on under a joint account. In their provision business, in which they were partners, each made a profit of \$20.52.

Early in April, da Silva told Ribeiro that he had purchased 100 shares in the Hongkong Electric Company, for June settlement, giving Ribeiro excellent reason for thinking that the price of those shares would rise. A few days later, Ribeiro also purchased 100 Electrics. Then Ribeiro suggested that they should buy 100 shares on joint account, but da Silva would not agree, and said that if Ribeiro would buy a further 100 on his own account, he (Silva) would purchase 50 from him. Shortly before the June settlement, Ribeiro told him that he had arranged to take his 100 shares, but that he could not take the second 100, as suggested by da Silva. He then asked da Silva for a loan of \$375, which he would use to cover his loss on his own 100 shares. This loan was to be counted as an advance on the price of 50 further shares which Ribeiro was to buy for da Silva shortly after the June settlement. In the document given by Ribeiro to da Silva as a receipt for the \$375, da Silva alleged that, after it had been signed, Ribeiro introduced the words "if possible," so as to show that he (Ribeiro) would purchase the 50 shares for da Silva if possible. Mr. Shenton said his Lordship would see that no business man would have signed a receipt on those terms, for it was distinctly understood that the shares were to be purchased in any event. The alleged amendment to the receipt had been made by Ribeiro in ink. As the defendant had failed to deliver the shares, the plaintiff now claimed the return of the money lent.

The sum mentioned in the counter-claim Ribeiro said he was entitled to as half share of the commission received by da Silva in respect of a sale of certain land in Kowloon. Da Silva admitted that he received twice the sum claimed by Ribeiro, but denied that any part of it was due to Ribeiro as half share in a business partnership. Da Silva contended that he did promise to give his commission to Ribeiro, but that it was in the nature of a gift, Ribeiro having represented to him that he was having up and had a large family to support. Even now the plaintiff was willing to keep his promise and pay Ribeiro \$203.54 as a gift, because, if da Silva admitted partnership, he might find himself landed into very heavy liabilities.

The hearing was adjourned until October 16th.

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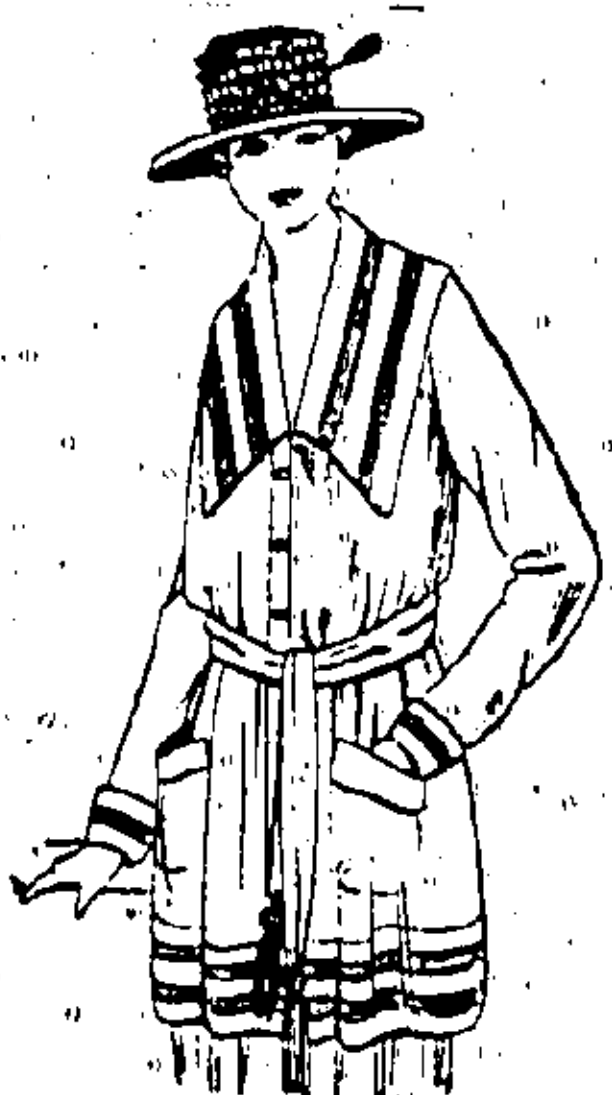
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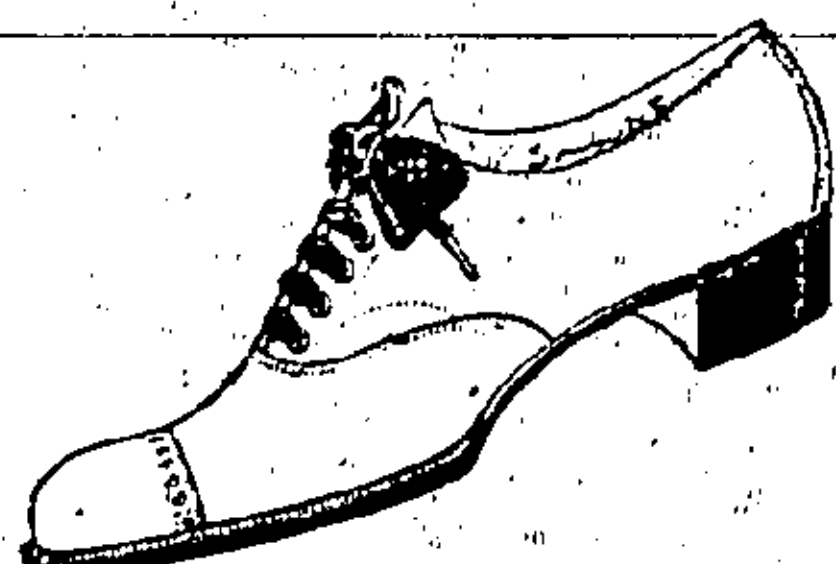
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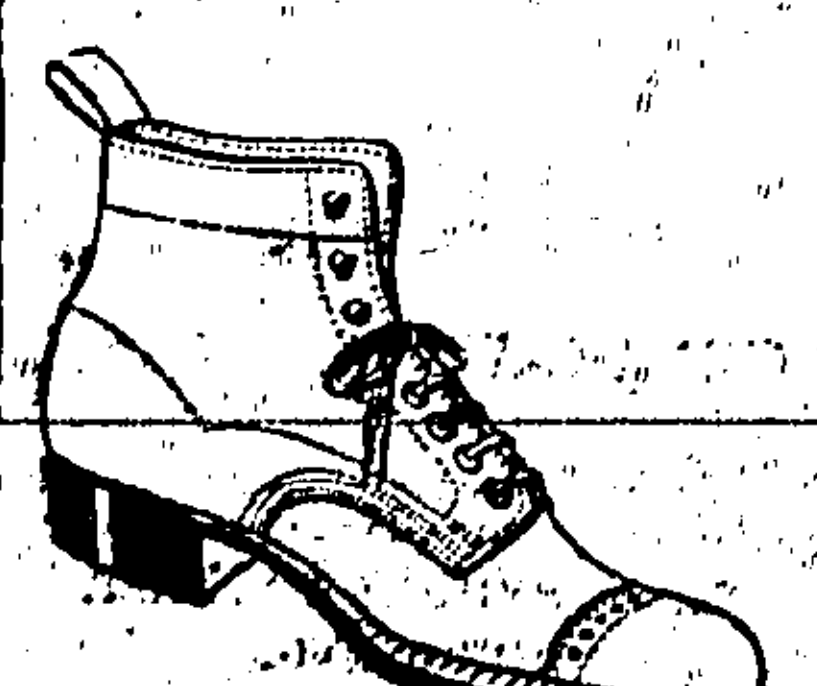
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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AVIATION.

BRITISH MACHINE CRASHES TO THE GROUND.

Rome, September 29th.
A British aeroplane en route from Cairo to London, which landed in an aerodrome near Bracciano, struck a tree when resuming its journey. It crashed to the ground on fire.

The pilot, Captain C. H. Darby, was burned to death. His brother, Captain Charles Darby, was injured, but is doing well.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

MEETING OF JOINT COMMITTEE POSTPONED.

London, September 30th.
It is understood that the meeting of the Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill has been postponed till October 9th.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 30th.
Silver is quoted at 64d. spot and 63½d. forward, with China buying. The market is firm.

LABOUR CRISIS AT HOME.

ANOTHER EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

London, September 30th.
The Civil Service commission announces that the qualifying examinations under the reconstruction scheme for the Indian Civil Service and Eastern endships, announced to begin on October 2nd, have not been postponed, but the candidates prevented from attending by the strike will be enabled to qualify later.

TRANSPORT WORKERS POSTPONE ACTION.

London, September 30th.
The Transport Workers' Federation, with which the busmen and tramway men are associated, have delayed action until to-morrow.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEWMARKET RACE MEETING ABANDONED.

London, September 30th.
The Executive of the National Union of Vehicle Workers has instructed the members not to touch any railway work, including food supplies.

At the request of the Government, the last three days of the Newmarket meeting has been abandoned, involving the Jockey Club Stakes.

ATTACKS ON SCOTTISH TRAINS.

London, September 30th.
In consequence of attacks on several trains from the Firth of Forth to the Coast, an armed guard is accompanying each train.

The Severn Railway men have sent an ultimatum that they will withdraw the pump men unless the military guarding the tunnel are withdrawn.

The Railwaymen's and Transport Workers' Executives conferred, after which the latter issued a statement that none of its efforts can definitely restrain its members from supporting the railwaymen. The Executive of the Federation considers this warranted and declares that it will stop at nothing to defend Trade Union Principles.

This foreshadows important decisions by the representatives of organised Labour at the conference to-morrow.

LOSS TO AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN.

Washington, September 30th.
American business men are facing a daily loss of \$10,000,000 in consequence of the cancellation of sailings to Britain.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE STRIKE.

London, September 30th.
Owing to the increasing cost of production, the Food Ministry has raised all the prices of meat by 2½d. per pound.

STRICT ECONOMY IN FOODSTUFFS.

London, September 30th.
It is officially stated that an extended railway service is operating to-day.

The stock of foodstuffs is substantial and distribution continues satisfactorily. Strict economy in all foodstuffs is necessary, particularly in regard to milk, in order that children may not suffer.

It will also be necessary to institute the most rigorous economy in regard to petrol and coal in the interests of the whole community.

NO SETTLEMENT ATTEMPTED.
London, September 30th.
It is authoritatively stated that neither the strikers nor the Government have approached each other to-day.

Naval ratings have arrived at Cardiff to work the power station and docks, in order to enable the entrance of loaded colliers.

BRITAIN'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR SIX MONTHS.

London, September 30th.
The revenue was £158,008,700, compared with £148,120,667 for the corresponding period last year. The expenditure was £140,343,700, compared with £135,342,663.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

MOTION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, September 30th.
The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 282 votes to 188, arising out of a motion favouring the immediate opening up of inter-Allied negotiations with the object of assuring the disarmament of Germany.

The Government acquiesced in the terms of the motion but urged its postponement until the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

BELGIUM.

MR. BRAND WHITLOCK APPOINTED U.S.A. AMBASSADOR.

Washington, September 30th.
Mr. Brand Whitlock has been appointed Ambassador to Belgium.

EUROPE'S ECONOMIC SITUATION.

SEVERAL MISSIONS TO THE U.S.A.

Paris, September 30th.
A Havas message says:—
French papers mention the departure of a French Economic Mission which will leave Brest for the United States on October 6th aboard the *America*.

The visit of French, English, Belgian and Italian Missions has the object of enlightening public opinion in the United States on the economic situation of Europe and on the need during the reconstruction period for organizing financial collaboration between the Allied and Associated Powers, whose solidarity was magnificently displayed during the war.

LUXEMBURG.

FRENCH SATISFACTION AT RESULT OF PLEBISCITE.

Paris, September 30th.
A Havas message says:—

French papers express satisfaction at the plebiscite held in Luxembourg to decide the political regime of the Grand Duchy and its future economic policy.

It resulted in a majority in favour of Princess Charlotte as ruler and of a Customs' union with France which is estimated to gain 3 milliards for France, Luxembourg being the sixth coal producer in the world.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

GERMAN EVACUATION MUST COMMENCE AT ONCE.

Paris, September 30th.
A Havas message says:—

Marshal Foch notified the German government yesterday that the evacuation of the Baltic regions must be started immediately and must continue without interruption.

All financial aid from the Allies will be withheld until the Germans have acted according to this ultimatum.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
PEKING, September 24th.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

Wang I-tang has been rejected by the Southern delegates. Such, in effect, is the result of the attempt to bring about a resumption of the Internal Peace Conference, as promoted from Peking. Tang Shao-yi did not at first object to Wang I-tang. He stated that it did not matter who represented the North so long as the terms were agreeable, but apparently in that attitude he was not supported by his colleagues, who now declare that Wang is unacceptable and Tang has had perforce to agree. Consequently, Peking is to-day very pessimistic. Wang I-tang, despite his name, which is interpreted as "bowing to Tang" (Tang Shao-yi), has failed to induce the Southern delegates to discuss the situation with him, and it is no excess of pessimism to prognosticate that before it has opened, if ever it does, the Conference will prove a failure.

THE PREMIER-HIT.

The very much extended ten days of Kung Hsin-chang's acting premiership have expired. He now finds the situation intolerable, as indeed it is, and has tendered his resignation, which, according to all accounts, is likely to be accepted on this occasion. He has resigned several times and must have acquired a good style in writing such epistles. All kinds of adjectives are needed to describe the time which Kung must have had while holding this position, but what is going to happen to his successor is not so clear. It is understood that Chin Yung-peng, the Minister of War, with whom Kung has had a number of tussles, will assume the Premiership. Like his predecessor, Chin is said to be "clean-handed," but the fact that he is a militarist is not calculated to appease the South. Kung Hsin-chang was anything but a militarist, yet he made no special appeal to the South, so it seems to matter little whether the Premier be militarist or civilian so far as compromising with the Canton protagonists is concerned.

Should Chin Yung-peng become Premier, the interesting feature that emerges is that it denotes a surface triumph for Marshal Tuan Chih-jui, who is working with the more liberal elements of the Northern party in co-operation with the President. Tuan and Chin are no longer Anfu-men; they represent a more advanced section. But whether the Anfu majority in Parliament will block them, as they have done the President, remains to be seen. And whether they will have the support of the South in addition to their own immediate followers also remains to be seen.

THE PEACE TREATIES.

The Treaty of Peace with Austria has been signed, and China has thereby earned her place in the League of Nations, but what is to happen in respect of the German Treaty is not certain. Minister Lu Tsung-shiang is due to leave at the end of the month, but Dr. Wellington Koo and C. T. Wang may remain in Paris in order to sign the treaty with Germany should such a possibility assert itself. Needless to say, it does not seem likely. China is not interested in the treaties with Bulgaria and Turkey, as she did not declare war against those countries.

THE CONSORTIUM.

The reply from Tokyo to the American inquiry regarding Japan's willingness to join the new Consortium has not created any surprise in Peking. It was expected that Japan would insist up to the last upon the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the proposed consortium for China, but it will be noticed that the reply gives the Japanese Government an opportunity to recede gracefully from this position if need be. It is the answer of the Japanese financiers which is transmitted, not a statement of the Japanese Government's policy, and so, when the four Governments concerned take up the discussion of this subject, they will not feel bound by any entangling statements. The delay which has characterised the negotiations on this particular subject show that, so far as Japan is concerned, this and the League of Nations' Covenant and the ratification of the Treaty with Germany are all linked together. One and all will express the old or the new policy which Japan will adopt towards China.

There is nothing fresh on the subject of loans or loan negotiations except, it is the report quoted in official circles to the effect that the Group Bankers are prepared to make a monthly payment to the Government to meet current expenditure. The subject was referred to in such a manner as to indicate that the Chinese believed that it was accurate and authentic.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

October 2nd.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SEQUEL TO THE ARREST OF THE STUDENTS.

Owing to the recent boycott of big stores, the managers have asked the Tsuchun to grant them protection. It is stated that they have also asked the Tsuchun (1) to arrest the ringleaders of the students, (2) to stop the publication of anything in regard to the boycott in the Canton newspapers, (3) to send additional troops to guard the companies' premises, and to have those arrested for abusing the customers of the companies put in stocks in front of the premises, (4) to send police to escort the delivery of Japanese goods to the companies upon arrival, (5) to send police to stop the students from leaving their schools, and (6) to send officers to censor news and expressions of opinion in various papers in favour of the boycott. The Tsuchun has agreed to consider the application. Another message states that the Tsuchun proposes to enforce the Riot Act, when students are found creating disturbances in the streets.

The Superintendent of Police has proposed to the Civil Governor the change of all the headmasters of the various schools as a punishment for allowing their students to create disturbances. The Civil Governor has refused to dismiss the headmasters, but has ordered them to refuse leave to the students.

The Superintendent of Police has invited the principal merchants and journalists to his yamen to discuss the boycott that should be taken to remove the boycott of the big companies.

The business of the companies has dwindled to almost vanishing point. Several branch establishments inside the city are closed.

It is said that the boycott will be withdrawn if each of the companies will pay a fine of \$100,000 towards the projected University in Canton.

FORMATION OF A REAL GOVERNMENT.
The formation of a real Government in Canton is approaching. Many of the military leaders have approved of the project being carried out as soon as possible.

It is said that Shun Chun-huen will be elected President; General Luk Wing-tung, Vice-President; Tong Shiu-yi, Premier; Vice-President; Tong Shui-yi, Premier; and Tong Kai-yew (the Yunnan Yuchuan) Chief of Staff.

Other information states that the formation of the Government will be hastened so that it may declare war on the Peking Government soon after the failure of the Shanghai Conference is announced.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVISM.

Peking has been rather amused over the report which appeared in a leading Shanghai daily to the effect that Bolshevism had found expression in the capital, the basis for this statement being that the rich coolies had organised themselves into a union and had appointed Lin Chang-min, a former Minister of Justice, as president. It was stated that a petition had been presented to the police in the name of this gentleman for permission to organise and meet. Unfortunately, the story is not true, but the facts are almost as picturesque. Lin Chang-min, when asked by his friends to make a statement repudiating the rumour, showed a pleasing democratic vision. He said that it was no disgrace to be the president of a rich coolies' union. This is indeed remarkable when it is remembered that the rich coolies are not even the equal of the coolies who push a barrow. A big distinction is drawn in the Chinese mind between pushing and pulling. Pushing a vehicle, whether it be wheelbarrow or boat, is a respectable human occupation, but to pull a ricksha is equivalent to taking the place of an animal. Consequently, men who push are of higher standing than those who pull. I should have mentioned that Lin Chang-min was that he had inspired the organisation of rich coolies in order that he might be appointed Chinese delegate to the World Labour Conference.

CHINA AND NON-TREATY POWERS.
There has been much misapprehension distributed during the past few days regarding China's plans with regard to treaties to be entered into between the new countries which have been set up in Europe. Negotiations have not been opened by any country, but in Paris conversations have taken place between the representatives of Czech-Slovakia and the Chinese delegates, and the understanding at present is that any new treaty to be arranged will be on the basis of reciprocity. Extra-territoriality will no longer be recognised by China, and it is expected that the nationals of such new treaty countries will enjoy greater facilities in the interior of China than those of ordinary treaty powers. The last of the extra-territoriality was sanctioned were those with Chile and with Switzerland. The latter has been negotiated, and only awaits signature, which the Chinese *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokyo has been authorised to complete with the Swiss Minister in Japan.

OPIMUM BURNING.

A big public burning of opium is announced for Sunday morning at the Temple of Agriculture. Opium, to the amount of over 7,000 ounces, which has been accumulated by seizures since June, 1915, is to be destroyed, together with a number of pipes, and a quantity of morphia and needles. So far as Peking is concerned, it would appear as if the police were alive to their duty in this respect.

THE PRESS HANDICAP.

It will be clear, therefore, that the financial difficulty is a serious one. Another obstacle to the Labour Party during the elections is the Press. The other political parties have a network of national and provincial newspapers. The Labour Party has practically none. This is obviously a great handicap. Its views and the reports of its meetings reach the public through the medium of papers supporting opposing candidates; and it is, perhaps, not surprising that the views of candidates are presented in a light hardly favourable to the Labour cause. In some cases at the last election the reading public were supplied solely with news relating to Coalition candidates. Liberal and Conservative papers cannot be blamed for pressing the claims of Liberal and Conservative candidates; Labour papers, where they exist, confine themselves to supporting Labour Party candidates. But so long as the Labour movement is without an adequate Press, so long will it fight under considerable difficulties.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY AND ITS PROSPECTS.

THE NEXT ELECTION—POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

[FROM A LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.]
LONDON.

The discussion on "direct action" has rather drawn attention away from the fact that the Labour Party Conference at Southport was the annual convention of a political body and that this body exists for the attainment of political ends. A fortnight ago, however, an article appeared in a Sunday paper which recognised the Labour Party as a political force, and the writer was evidently impressed by its possibilities that he contemplated a Labour Government. He was so bold as even to indicate the possible holders of office in it. It is interesting to speculate upon what might be, especially when, as at present, there is a good deal of curiosity as to what is likely to happen in the near future in the political world.

At the present time the members on the Labour benches comprise barely a twelfth of the membership of the House of Commons. If the Labour Party is to form a Labour Government it means that it must multiply its numbers in Parliament by six. Roughly, the party will need 300 seats in the House of Commons, or rather less if the Sinn Féin members do not attend or support a Labour Administration. But even then it would be necessary to return at least 300 Labour members, for it would not be a Labour Government with less; it would be a Coalition.

What are the chances of a block of 300 Labour members of more being returned at the next election? At the last General Election the party put about 300 candidates into the field and a sixth survived the conflict. It will generally be agreed, however, without entering into controversial questions, that the dice were loaded against the Labour candidates. In another election, it is not too much to expect that a larger proportion will be elected. In December, the Labour Party polled two and a quarter million votes, broke a good deal of new ground by fighting constituencies in which Labour candidates had not previously stood, and improved its organisation considerably, although it was working under a handicap, but recently adopted. In the interval, organisation has been further improved by the establishment of more local Labour Parties.

ELECTION FINANCES.
But the party has serious difficulties to face. It has no party chest, such as other political parties are assumed to have. In the case of trade union candidates, approved by their unions, the latter meet the whole or a large part of the cost of fighting seats; and it is not surprising, therefore, that trade union candidates form a considerable proportion of the Parliamentary Labour candidates. But clearly there are not sufficient suitable and available trade union nominees to man all the constituencies the Labour party desire to fight; and, moreover, the political funds of the unions affiliated to the party are limited. The Independent Labour Party gives financial assistance to L.L.P. candidates, and the Socialist Party are responsible for a couple of candidates at the last election. Labour candidates who are not the nominees of trade unions or other organisations have to raise the expenses of an election as best they can. In the past the national Labour Party has contributed to candidates' expenses a sum equivalent to £1 per 1,000 electors in the case of urban constituencies and £1 15s. in the case of county constituencies. In other words, a candidate was able to obtain, say, £20 or £40 from the party fund; but even this assistance is not to continue. This subsidy made a great hole in the central funds without being of much real value to candidates, and it is agreed that the money might be put to more effective use. Candidates, other than those for whom an organisation takes responsibility must rely therefore on local resources, unless they possess private means. In actual fact, very few Labour candidates indeed are well-to-do people who can afford to meet the cost of fighting an election out of their own pockets. The local Labour Party organisations have, therefore, to try in one way or another to raise funds for election purposes.

It will be clear, therefore, that the financial difficulty is a serious one. Another obstacle to the Labour Party during the elections is the Press. The other political parties have a network of national and provincial newspapers. The Labour Party has practically none. This is obviously a great handicap. Its views and the reports of its meetings reach the public through the medium of papers supporting opposing candidates; and it is, perhaps, not surprising that the views of candidates are presented in a light hardly favourable to the Labour cause. In some cases at the last election the reading public were supplied solely with news relating to Coalition candidates. Liberal and Conservative papers cannot be blamed for pressing the claims of Liberal and Conservative candidates; Labour papers, where they exist, confine themselves to supporting Labour Party candidates. But so long as the Labour movement is without an adequate Press, so long will it fight under considerable difficulties.

THE SITUATION.
The financial position and the absence of a supporting Press must be taken into account in estimating the probable growth of the Labour Party in the House of Commons in the near future. Nevertheless, it is certain that its representation will be considerably increased after the next General Election. Last December it contested about half of the total number of seats. When the next appeal to the country comes it may fight 500 constituencies, but it is unlikely that it will contest more. Out of this number it is improbable that more than 200 at the outside will be returned, unless the process of conversion becomes more rapid.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SALVAGE ACTION AT SINGAPORE.

N.Y.K. CLAIM \$30,000 FOR TOWING "NAM VIAN".
JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

In the Supreme Court of Singapore, on September 24th, before Mr. Justice Woodward, acting Chief Justice, with whom was associated Captain Rushman, in the capacity of assessor, an action was brought in which the owners, master and crew of the N.Y.K.'s steamer *Tatsumi Maru* claimed \$30,000 for salvage and expenses against the steamer *Nam Vian*, her cargo and freight in connection with the towing of that ship by the *Tatsumi Maru*. The defence pleaded that they had already paid \$1,500 which they considered sufficient.

Mr. A. P. Robinson appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. Dickinson for the defendants. None of the officers of either of the ships was present in court, and the sworn statements of the officers of the plaintiffs' ship were put in by counsel and accepted. That of the Captain of the *Tatsumi Maru* stated, *inter alia*, that on December 20th last he was on his way to Singapore from Japan and, when about 134 miles from the former port, he observed a signal from a ship which he found to be the *Nam Vian*. It was difficult to make fast the tow line, because the *Nam Vian* was moving at the time, and he could not get near as there was the danger of the hawser fouling the propeller. During the towing of the ship 134 miles to Singapore he employed extra hands. He did not know what would happen, but he was asked to give. He could not say whether \$3,000 was a fair price to give for towing.

Captain Thompson Robinson, a member of the Singapore Pilot Association, who was asked by Mr. Robinson if there was not a risk of a collision when taking up the tow lines, replied that there was no inexperienced men, and, in reply to a remark from Mr. Robinson that "no man likes towing," replied that "it just depends what is at the end of it all."

A signaller at Mount Faber, said he signalled the *Tatsumi Maru* at 8.20 a.m. on December 21st, last. He saw the flags and by them, as well as by the look of the vessel, concluded it was an N.Y.K. steamer. In answer to Mr. Robinson, witness said he could not see whether she was towing a vessel.

Mr. Robinson (to witness): A ship is bigger than a flag, you know.

Later, in answer to his Lordship's witness admitted that he did not know that she was an N.Y.K. steamer till about 9.30 a.m. on the day in question.

Mr. Dickinson then addressed the court for the defence, and submitted that in a salvage claim the element of danger had to be considered. He submitted that in this case their ship was never in absolute danger, and quoted Halsbury to point out that the burden of proving danger rested on the salvor. He would not go so far as to say that his ship was as safe as a dry dock, but he would say that she was no more in imminent danger than a sailing ship would be that had lost the wind and got into the calms. He submitted that if there was any danger it was very slight. He pointed out that she had communicated with the *Dunera*, bound to Singapore, and on that vessel's arrival assistance, no doubt, would have been sent to the *Nam Vian*. Counsel contended that the claim made was practically one-fifth of the value of the ship salvaged.

Judgment was reserved.

The Singapore correspondent of *The China Mail* called last night that the Court had awarded the N.Y.K. \$10,000.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

October 2nd, 1.30 p.m.
Typhoon Pacific Ocean about half way between the Marianas Islands and Luzon, almost stationary.

The situation which will be created, if the Labour members increase considerably but not sufficiently to give them a clear majority in the House of Commons, will be more complicated than if we were to have a Labour Government. More Labour seats means less seats for representatives of other parties, and a strong accession to the ranks of Labour members would in all likelihood mean that neither of the big parties could command a majority in the House.

COMING MEN.

It would seem, however, that unless there is a very strong revulsion of feeling against the Coalition and the two parties composing it, which expresses itself through the ballot, the Labour Party will not be in a position to form a Government after the next election. It may, of course, happen that the political pendulum which swung violently in one direction last December will swing back equally violently in the other. In that case the Labour Party will not hesitate to form an Administration. The article in a certain newspaper to which reference has been made suggested some of the possible members of the Cabinet. Some of the names were wildly wrong. I am not going to enter into the realm of prophecy, but we can rule out members of the National Democratic Party and Labour men no longer associated with the Labour Party, unless the latter rejoin the party. Also, it may be pointed out that there are many men with reputations in the Labour movement who are at present little known to the general public. The Labour Party could provide the personnel for a Cabinet which would on the whole compare favourably with previous Cabinets in sincerity, integrity, and real capacity, though it is true that its members would lack the experience of government and administration which men of other parties possess.

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CHURCH IN AMERICA. REVISING THE PRAYER-BOOK. REMARKABLE PROPOSALS.

New York, August 19th.

A sensation was created in religious circles to-day by the publication of a report, which is to be presented to the Episcopal Church Convention in October by the Commission on the Revision and Enrichment of the Book of Common Prayer, which contains twenty radical proposals, the most startling of which are the recognition of faith healing, anointing with holy oils, the Requiem, communions and prayers for the dead, reservation of the sacrament, and "intinction," or the use of a dipped wafer instead of the common communion cup. The commission anticipates bitter opposition to some of its proposals, and the prefatory statement to the report shows that the recommendations were by no means unanimously agreed to.

Great popular interest is aroused in the recommendation to eliminate the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony. The commission recognises that many clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which is the nearest approach on this side to your Church of England, have refused to use the word "obey," the retention of which, they declare, is a survival of the days when wives were regarded as chattels. A further concession to modern demands is the decision to eliminate the statement by the bridegroom "with all my worldly goods I thee endow." It is held that the law safeguards dowry rights. The allusion to Isaac and Rebecca is eliminated on the grounds that the domestic life of the Biblical couple was not model.

"Intinction," or the dipping of the consecrated wafer in the chalice, is urged on sanitary grounds, the Episcopalians claiming that the use of the common cup is a menace to public health. The Evangelicals, or Low Churchmen, bitterly oppose the proposals as conforming to Roman Catholic practice, and the commission had to fight hard to obtain a majority vote for the adoption of many practices of the Roman Catholic communion which it has recommended.

"Wilt Sunday," despite all opposition, is changed to the "Day of Pentecost," and all the Sundays until Advent are changed to read as Sundays after Pentecost, instead of after Trinity. Efforts to change the name of the Church to the "American Catholic Church" were, however, defeated.

Much controversy is expected over the proposal to include in the prayer for the dead the following "O God, whose mercies are unnumbered, accept our prayers on behalf of the soul of Thy servant departed, and grant him an entrance into the land of light and joy in the fellowship of Thy saints." Such a prayer, it is claimed, is theologically unsound. There is also a prayer "for social justice," and another "for every man in his work." *Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCE HENRY AND THE KING!

STRANGE LETTER IN PLEA FOR THE EX-KAISER.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* publishes an open letter from Henry of Prussia to the King of England. It refers to "my telegram of July 17th, hitherto unanswered, regarding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser, and requesting the King to consider that documents and facts undoubtedly indicate that it was solely the British Government, which for years prepared this world-war in order to eliminate Germany as a troublesome competitor from the world markets."

The letter proceeds: "Let me only remind your Majesty of your meetings with M. Sazonoff in September, 1912, at Balmoral, and of the utterances of your Majesty on that occasion, which leave no doubt of the fate planned for the German war and merchant navy."

After saying the guilt is shared by England's Allies, who, inspired by selfish aims, were willing tools in the hands of the British Government, the letter suggests that if the unheard-of demand for the extradition of a sovereign really signifies a desire on the part of the British Government to get at the truth about the war, the leading statesmen of Britain and her Allies should also be placed before a tribunal as primarily and urgently suspect of guilt in the world war.

The Prince talks about a tribunal composed of neutral European States sitting in Madrid.

Germany was overcome, he declares, not by the arms of the *Entente*, but by silver which lodged in the back of the German people.

He refers to "the cruel hunger blockade which failed as little in its effects on the German people as formerly the British measures against the women and children of the Boers."

"Germany and her brave people have been severely hit. But are not yet dead," writes Prince Henry. "The German spirit which at present seems dead still lives and will one day awake to full consciousness of the disgrace and shame which has been inflicted by its victors. It will one day demand a reckoning from its torturers, even if after many years."

Concluding, the Prince requests the King, in the name of justice and in his own interest, to desist from demanding the extradition or the placing on trial of the ex-Kaiser, which "would be equally fatal for all States," or to use his influence to this end as is permitted under the British Constitution.

The letter is signed: "Your humble cousin, Henry, Prince of Prussia."

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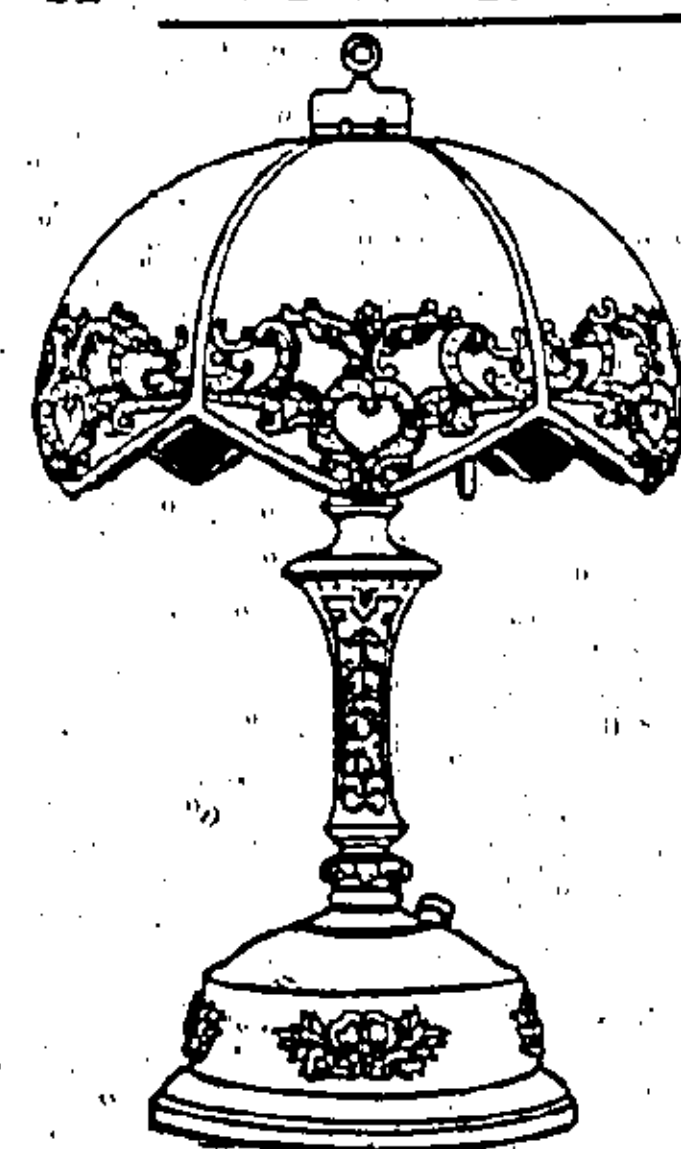
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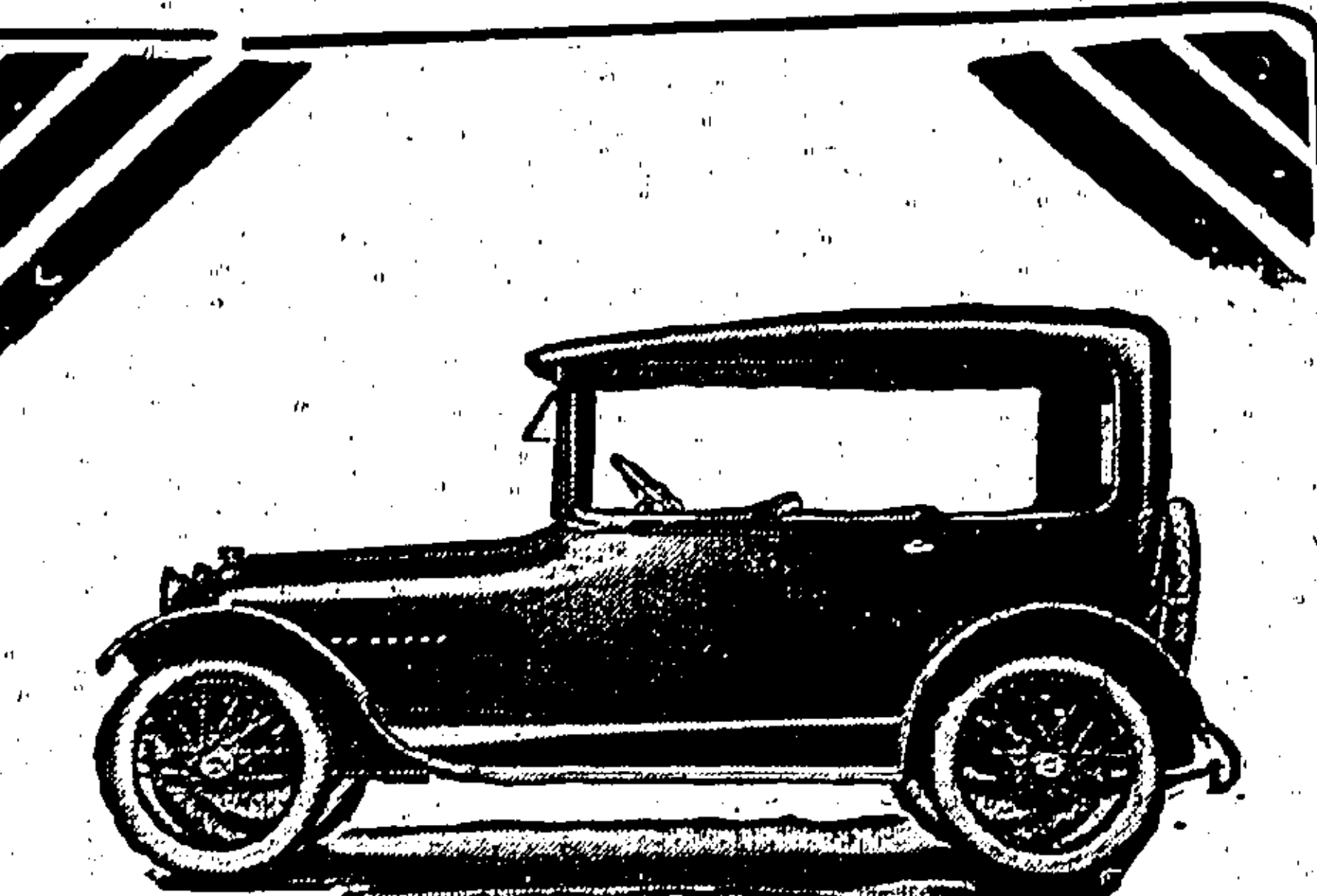
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THERAPION No. 11
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CHALMERS

A Hot Spot Chalmers Holds
Every Drop of Gas to Account

It takes gas to move weight. And in a car like the Hot Spot Chalmers, which is 300 pounds above the "light-weight" class and 300 pounds under the "heavy-weight" class, gas has more than passing attention.

The trick is to move this weight at the minimum effort. Therefore, the Hot Spot and Ram's-horn play a great part in the Chalmers.

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It "cracks up" into a "dry vapor powder" the raw gas just as the gas enters the Ram's-horn and the latter dispatches the "pulverized" fuel to the cylinders with lightning-like rapidity.

The result is that when the spark plugs "touch it off" every drop (finer by far than the naked eye can detect) turns itself into power de luxe.

There's little waste—well nigh none. And remember that this Hot Spot engine of the Chalmers is the most modern automobile engine of the day.

It has made Chalmers one of the few great cars of the world.

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Machinery Department,

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Telephone 2487.

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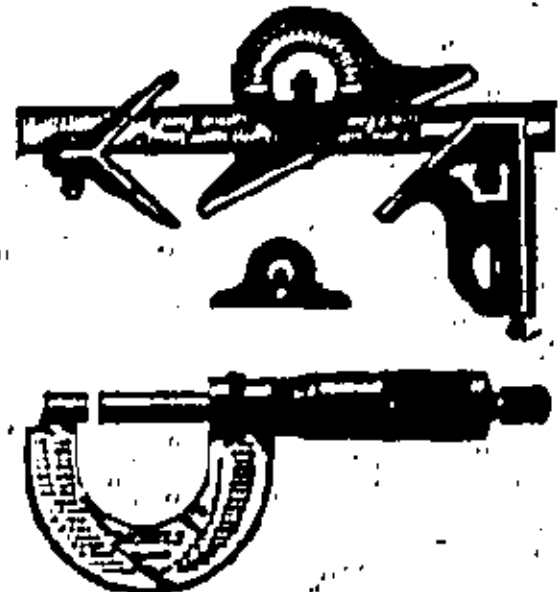
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[927]

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LUDENDORFF'S BOOK.

SURVEY OF THE WAR.

CAUSES OF HIS FALL.

Interesting extracts from General Ludendorff's memoirs, which are shortly to appear, are already being published in Berlin. The memoirs were written during the General's stay in Sweden after the armistice, and were supplemented after his return to Berlin. At the close of 1918, he writes, "the military situation was uncommonly difficult, and the questions of peace and U-boat warfare therefore assumed an extraordinary importance."

The General then deals with the peace offer of December 12th, 1918, which he regarded sceptically, and the events leading up to the unrestricted U-boat warfare and President Wilson's peace mediation, but he only confirms his own and the utterances of German politicians on these subjects, without revealing anything fresh. "On January 28th, 1919," he writes, "the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Minister paid a surprise visit to Pless, where a joint discussion in the presence of the Kaiser took place. The subject under discussion was a memorandum to Count Bernstorff (German Ambassador in the United States) dealing with the fresh peace mediation proposal of President Wilson. After the Chancellor had read the draft of the memorandum, which insisted on the maintenance of the status quo ante bellum, it was decided that Count Bernstorff should be authorised to declare that the Imperial Government was ready to order the suspension of the unrestricted submarine war so soon as a basis for the passage of the telegram is here missing) passed uncommonly quickly in the Kaiser's room, where birthday presents were still lying about."

General Ludendorff then records that after January 28th there were no military grounds whatever which could have led either Hindenburg or himself to change their attitude regarding the imperative necessity of the U-boat warfare.

REVOLUTION FEARED IN 1917.

As regards Count Czernin's declaration in 1918 that he only agreed to the U-boat warfare to avoid a conflict with Germany, Ludendorff says: "Count Czernin is here informing him of something which he (Ludendorff) was not then aware of. General Ludendorff greatly regretted the internal events in Germany in the spring and summer of 1917, and says: 'The suffrage decree of April 17th and that of July 16th revealed our weak points to the enemy, and showed our fear of a revolution.' The Supreme Army Command, he adds, observed with growing anxiety the sinking of spirits at home. The Imperial Chancellor found no way out, and still less power to act."

General Ludendorff then depicts the political events of July, 1917, which led to the Reichstag's peace resolution and the first tendering of his resignation by Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, which was not accepted. He continues: "After what happened I could no longer regard the Chancellor as a fit man to lead the German people out of the depths of their mental tension to victory, and I therefore wrote, tendering my resignation. Hindenburg joined me in doing the same. In the meantime the Crown Prince had a consultation with the Reichstag's party leaders, the majority of whom declared for an immediate change of Chancellors or said it was a matter of indifference whether the Chancellor remained. No one championed the Chancellor, and the Kaiser now decided to accept Bethmann's renewed tender of his resignation."

Ludendorff says he had no relations with the Fatherland Party, though his work was highly welcome to him in the interests of the conduct of the war, but the hope that something good might be attained by it was only of short duration. He accuses Count Hertling and the opponents of the Fatherland Party of having drawn it into internal political strife, and says that instead of providing those conducting the war with allies, the Government took them away without itself providing a substitute.

POPE'S PEACE STEP.

The Pope's peace step was, in General Ludendorff's opinion, hopeless. Neither did Dr. Michaelis's reply to the Papal Note correspond with his views. He continues: "At the end of August or at the beginning of September (1917) it was suddenly said an opportunity was offered of having discussions with the Entente, as information had come from a natural country that England expected of us a declaration regarding Belgium. The peace discussion led to various conversations with the Chancellor on the Belgian question. The economic union of Belgium with Germany was our aim. I expected that Baron von Kühlmann would make a public declaration in this sense regarding Belgium in his speech in the Reichstag at the end of September. On September 29th, Colonel Haefliger had a long conversation with Baron von Kühlmann on this subject. In the meantime Von Kühlmann was opposed to this idea, and said, 'Who tells you that I am even inclined to sell the horse Belgium? That is for me to decide. For the present this horse is not for sale.' In his speech on October 6th, Von Kühlmann did not speak of Belgium, but of Alsace-Lorraine, and the integrity of German territory. There was no longer any question of a prospect of peace."

Kühlmann's statement in the Reichstag that war could not be ended by a purely military decision was not the only factor in bringing about his retirement, according to Ludendorff. Another, and the finally determining factor, was his personal attitude. In those days Ludendorff had neither time nor inclination to mix himself up in these matters. He terms Kühlmann a type of German diplomatist of the post-Bismarck period, and says:

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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30 Meals \$25.00

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HEP. & O. N. S. Co.'s Steamer

S.S. "KHEVA"

Arrived Hongkong, 30th September, 1919

FROM LONDON, MALTA, MARSEILLE, PORT SAID, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary a hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Hongkong, September 30th, 1919. [1319]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after September 30th.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 6th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Oct. 20th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,

Hongkong, September 30th, 1919. [1320]

"The Bolsheviks' entry into Berlin and the silent permitting of their propaganda from the Russian Embassy will ever remain associated with his name."

Ludendorff deals at great length with his own fall. On the arrival of the second Wilson Note, he says, an important Cabinet meeting took place in Berlin, at which he worked for the organisation of fresh national resistance. For two days it seemed as if the war would be continued. Hindenburg issued an army order in which he most sharply condemned President Wilson. It was this army order which, according to Ludendorff's own account, really in the end brought about his fall. The ex-Kaiser declared against this command on October 10th.

Ludendorff felt he had lost the Kaiser's confidence, and tendered his resignation, which Wilhelm accepted with the words, "Your departure will make it possible for me to create a new State with the help of the Social Democrats." Thereupon Ludendorff went to Hindenburg, to whom he remarked, "In a fortnight we shall no longer have a Kaiser."—*Reuter's Special Service.*

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	—	—	3rd Oct.	JAVA
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	13th Oct.	13th Oct.	JAVA
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	17th Oct.	23rd Oct.	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA	26th Oct.	3rd Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG	JAVA	30th Oct.	6th Nov.	JAPAN

* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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KONINKYLIKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on October 4th, at 3 p.m. to,

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessels offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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Agents.

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ENGINEERS.

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—DRY DOCK—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet

Dupth on Centre of

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Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness—of energy—of buoyancy—as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and restored themselves. Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/4 (56 pills) & 2/6 (108 pills).

[1310]

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "YINGCHOW" On 4th Oct. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK "KANCHOW" On 7th Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" On 8th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" On 9th Oct. Noon.
HONGKONG, FAKHOE and HONGKONG "KAIFONG" On 10th Oct. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

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"HAIHONG" Capt. J. W. Evans SATURDAY, 5th Oct. at 1 P.M.
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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

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VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Dec. 2nd, 1919.

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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

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RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
PRINZESSIN	31st October	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
KHIVA	1st November	2nd Dec.	15th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA	6th Oct. Noon.	25th Oct.
DUNERA	11th Nov.	29th Nov.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong (about)	Due at Calcutta about
TEONGWA	4th Oct. 1 P.M.	25th Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Yokohama about
GREGORY APCAR	17th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)
DUNERA	24th Oct.	29th Oct. (Shanghai)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov.

Tickets interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailings dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

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KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU (calling Malacca) ... Saturday, 4th Oct., at Noon.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 17th Oct., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ... Tuesday, 21st October.
TENSHIN MARU ... End of October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU ... Saturday, 4th October.
KANAGAWA MARU ... End of October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HOSEI MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Friday, 3rd October.
AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 9th October.
NAGATO MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Saturday, 11th October.
TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Thursday, 8th October.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.
TUYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 223 & 92. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

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TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 3rd
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th (from Kobe)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 10th
KOREA MARU	20,000	Nov. 21th

+ omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 31st, 1920

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 29th Oct.
MARSEILLES VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 3rd Oct.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	"BATAVIA" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Oct.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELESTES MARU" ... Sunday, 30th October.
"ALIS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Saturday, 4th October.
"NANKING MARU" ... Friday, 10th October.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 3rd October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 3rd October.
"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th Oct., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 5th Oct., at Noon.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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